1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 DEREK SYLVESTER, 11 Petitioner, No. CIV-S-03-1301 GEB KJM P 12 VS. 13 SCOTT P. RAWERS, et al., ORDER AND 14 Respondents. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 15 Petitioner is a recently paroled California prisoner¹ proceeding pro se with an 16 application for writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner, who filed his 17 18 application while incarcerated, was recently released from prison after serving a sentence of 19 seven years in the California Department of Corrections. The sentence was imposed after 20 petitioner pled guilty to several robbery offenses. Pet. at 13 (page 3 of attached transcript of 21 judgment and sentencing hearing).² 22 ///// 23 24 On April 24, 2006, petitioner informed the court that his new address is a residential address in Sacramento. 25 ² The abstract of judgment attached to respondents' answer as Ex. A is that of "Michelle" Victoria Williams," not petitioner. 26

In his application, petitioner asserts that a term of his plea agreement was that he

would receive one day of good conduct sentence credit for every two days served in prison, such that he would serve "50% time." Pet. at 5. Petitioner claims his plea agreement was breached because he actually received good conduct sentence credit at the rate of 15 days for every 100

because he actually received good conduct sentence credit at the rate of 15 days for every 100 days served, such that he was required to serve "85% time." Id. Petitioner asks for specific performance of the plea agreement he believes he accepted. Traverse at 3:1-4:20. Without deciding whether this court would even have authority to do so, the court notes that ordering specific performance of petitioner's plea agreement at 50 percent time would afford petitioner no relief because he has now been released from prison.

Respondents do not necessarily agree that 50 percent time was a term of

petitioner's plea agreement. Answer at 6:7-8. However, respondents admit that petitioner did not plead guilty "with the full understanding of the consequences' of his plea." <u>Id.</u> at 2:24, 6:15-22. While respondents cite to 28 U.S.C. 2254(d) in their answer, they do not discuss the application of that statute to this case, or argue that it bars granting a writ based on petitioner's request. <u>See</u> Answer at 3-7. Rather, because petitioner's guilty plea was not fully informed,³ as respondents concede, respondents ask that this action be returned to the Superior Court of Sacramento County, and petitioner be given an opportunity to withdraw his guilty plea. <u>Id.</u> at 6:18-22.

After careful consideration of the record before the court, and giving appropriately great weight to respondents' admission that petitioner's entry of plea was constitutionally flawed, the court will recommend that petitioner's convictions be vacated and his sentence be discharged. See 28 U.S.C. § 2243 (directing court generally to dispose of habeas matters "as law and justice require"). Respondents have not articulated a clear reason or provided authority for their specific proposal that this cause be remanded to the Superior Court of Sacramento County to allow

³ The Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution requires that a guilty plea be both voluntary and intelligent. <u>Boykin v. Alabama</u>, 395 U.S. 238, 242 (1969).

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petitioner to withdraw his plea there; any such reason is not readily apparent to the undersigned given the current posture of petitioner's case. Moreover, it does not appear there is any impediment to reinstatement of charges against petitioner in the superior court, in the prosecutor's discretion, if these recommendations are adopted and after these habeas proceedings have concluded.

In light of these findings and recommendations, the court has determined that the interests of justice require appointment of counsel for the remainder of these proceedings. See 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B); see also Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 1983).

In accordance with the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. The Federal Defender is appointed to represent petitioner.
- 2. The Clerk of the Court is directed to serve a copy of this order and findings and recommendations on David Porter, Assistant Federal Defender.
- 3. Petitioner's counsel shall contact the Clerk's Office to make arrangements for copies of documents in the file.

IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

- 1. Petitioner's application for a writ of habeas corpus be granted;
- 2. Petitioner's convictions in Sacramento Superior Court case 00F03192 be vacated; and
- 3. Petitioner be discharged from any part of his sentence that remains to be served.

These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(l). Within twenty days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations." Any reply to the objections shall be served and filed within ten days after service of the objections. The parties are advised

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that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991). DATED: August 16, 2006. UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE sylv1301.157